Abuse of the Pardoning Power. Dublin J. Walker, the present Senator from Chester County, was recently convicted of fraudulently issuing a pay certificate while School Commiss that County some years ago. Upon that conviction he was sentenced by Judge Mackey to imprisonment in the Penitentiary for one year, and upon the recom mendation of the Judge and the jury Gov. Chamberlain granted a commuta tion of his sentence to imprisonment in the county jail. This was, however, not enough to satisfy the desires of the Senatorial gentleman, and he made his application for a pardon on the ground of after discovered circumstances. This application was seconded by Judge Mackey, whose chance for re-election as Judge is said to depend upon Walker being restored to his seat in the State Senate. The newly discovered circumstances are certified to by B. G. Yocum, Treasurer of Ches ter county, and F. B. Lloyd, School Commissioner. It is remarkable that facts justifying an acquittal should have been left out when the parties who know them were witnesses in the case. Is it possible that these witnesses were not questioned upon the whole case in such a manner as to elicit all the facts? The part borne in the case by these witnesses is, to speak mildly, very remarkable. In recommending the pardon Judge Mackey says: "The above stated facts (in the affida-

rine above stated facts (in the affida-vits of Yocum and Lloyd) would have been material evidence in Walker's favor on his trial, especially as I charged the jury that "the mere fact of signing a teacher's pay certificate as School Com-missioner, after he had for a considerable time cered to be School Comtime ceased to be School Commissioner, was a badge of fraud, and imposed on the defendant the burden of proving beyond a reasonable doubt that he acted in good faith in so signing." "In my judgment,"
Judge Mackey continues, "if these facts
had been disclosed on the trial, the jury would not have rendered a verdict of guilty, nor should I have regarded the whole evidence as warranting such a verdict. I would most certainly have ordered a new trial, of my own motion, had I been informed of these facts before the sentence was pronounced."

In addition to this a nephew of Judge Mackey, who is acting Solicitor, recommended the pardon, and Messrs. S. J. Couch, a brother-in-law of Mackey's, together with W. A. Walker and Charles S. Brice, members of the Chester bar,

"In view of the affidavits of B. G Yocum and F. B. Lloyd, which raise the reasonable presumption that Dublin Walker and Henry Blake signed the certificate which they were convicted for issuing under the belief that they had the authority to sign it we respectfully solicit their pardon upon the legal grounds therein set forth."

Upon this the Governor pardoned Walker. The fact that a presiding Judge would have granted a new trial is not sufficient to warrant a Governor in pardoning a criminal, neither is the recommendation to a pardon upon legal grounds entitled to any weight, for the Governor could only pardon upon equitable considerations. The pardoning power will be dangerous and oppressive whenever it is exercised to satisfy legal that the Mackey family wanted him pardoned to meet their political necessities, and the Governor has made himself the willing tool to accomplish their purposes. There was no sound reason for the pardon, and the only conclusion we can reach is that there is no possibility of punishing a politician in this State, for between Judges, skilled in the application of the writ of habeas corpus, and a Governor, who is ready to commute or pardon felons who are influential whenever a few designing men recommend they are all sure to escape the just penalty of their crime.

The State Tax Union.

This body met in the hall of the Richland Rifle Club in Columbia on the 23rd day of November last, pursuant to the provisions of its constitution, and was called to order by Hon. James Chesnut, its President, who delivered an impressive address upon the lack of prosperity -political, commercial and agricultural -which has marked our country's course during the past year. He referred in strong terms to the injury flowing from the general prevalence of debt and the financial disasters resulting from the absence of a usury law.

The roll of counties having Tax Unions was then called, and out of twenty-seven fourteen, making barely a quorum, were represented, and several of these delegations were only partially full. Judge Aldrich, of Barnwell, offered a series of resolutions pledging the people of our State not to pay any higher tax for State purposes than one per cent., which Gov. Chamberlain has asserted is sufficient, and further pledging the tax-payers to organize a council of safety to act in conjunction with the Governor of the State in collecting a tax of one per cent. to defray the expenses of government except legislative expenses, provided the Legislature shall refuse to sustain the veto of the tax bill. These resolutions called forth a number of resolutions and speeches, which showed a great diversity of sentiment. Col. Hamilton, of Chester, offered the following substitute for Judge Aldrich's resolutions, which was adopted:

Resolved, That this State Tax Union does hereby call upon the counties in the does hereby call upon the counties in the State to select delegates from each county, in numbers according to its representation in the lower House of the General Assembly, to be assembled in general convention in Columbia on the second Tuesday in December, at 7 p. m., for the purpose of urging that the Legislature adopt the recommendations contained in adopt the recommendations contained in the veto message of the Governor, and to consider any matters touching the

welfare of the State.

Resolved, That the President of this
Tax Union do issue his call through the newspapers, with an address from him-self, stating its purpose and necessity.

The body then adjourned without electing officers for another year or attending to any other business. The general sentiment is that the State Tax Union has done all the work possible for it to accomplish, and that our people will have to resort to a more thorough and general organization upon the political questions of the day before they can ever hope to redeem our State or ameliorate her present misfortunes, derived from years of misgovernment and fraud.

sional Districts, as follows, to wit: * The Third Congressional District to be composed of the counties of Richland, Newberry, Abbeville, Laurens, Anderson, Oconee and Pickens. * * "

4. That the said "Third Congressional District" is not, as required by the aforestaid act of Congress, "composed of constitutions and provided in the counties of Richland, Newberry, Abbeville, Laurens, Anderson, Oconee and Pickens. * * "

5. The Third Congressional District to be composed of the counties of Richland, Newberry, Abbeville, Laurens, Anderson, Oconee and Pickens. * * "

6. That the said "Third Congressional District to be composed of the counties of Richland, Newberry, Abbeville, Laurens, Anderson, Oconee and Pickens. * * "

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7. Third Congressional District to be composed of the counties of Richland, Newberry, Abbeville, Laurens, Anderson, Oconee and Pickens. * "

8. Third Congressional Districts are the counties of Richland, Newberry, Abbeville, Anderson, Oconee and Pickens. * "

8. Third Congressional Districts are the counties

The State Press Association.

The Executive Committee of this body of the Anderson Intelligencer. The President: Messrs. F. W. Dawson, of the Charleston News and Courier, S. W. Maurice, of the Kingstree Star, T. Stobo Farrow, of the Spartanburg Herald, and R. R. Hemphill, of the Abbeville Medium, Vice-Presidents; T. F. Greneker, of the Newberry Herald, Treasurer; and E. B. Murray, of the Anderson Intelligencer, Corresponding Secretary, were present. Messrs. E. A. Bronson, of the Barnwell Sentinel, one of the Vice-Presidents, and A. A. Gilbert, of the Sumter, Watchman, Recording Secretary, were absent, and E. B. Murray was requested to act as Recording Secretary during the meeting of the Committee. Col. Hoyt announced in appropriate terms that he had called the Committee together for a three-fold purpose, viz: 1. To sustain and strengthen the interest in the Press Association : 2. To receive and act upon a number of applications for membership which had been handed in; 3. To consult in reference to what arrangements should be made for an excursion to the Centennial next year, and to take steps to effect them if deemed advisable. The Secretary then read letters, applying for membership, from the following members of the State

Press, who were duly elected members of the Association: D. F. Bradley, of the Pickens Sentinel; S. S. Crittenden, of the Greenville Enterprise and Mountaineer R. Means Davis, of the Winnsboro News ; Henry Sparnick, of the Aiken Tribune; Rev. J. I. Bonner, of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian, The report of the Treasurer was then received, and showed a balance on hand of about \$135.

The consideration of an excursion to the Philadelphia and Fort Moultrie Centennials was then taken up and discussed at length. Messrs. Dawson, Hemphill and Maurice favo. ed going to Charleston in a body about the 28th of June, so as to attend the Fort Moultrie Centennial and then sailing for Philadelphia; Messrs. Farrow and Murray favored arrangements to allow the members of the Association to go at such times and by such routes as may best suit their convenience. The following resolution was finally

Resolved. That a committee of three be appointed to ascertain and report at the regular meeting of the Association in May what arrangements can be made, and at what cost for the transportation of the numbers of the Association to Philadelphia by rail from Spartanburg in May, and from Charleston by rail or sea in July, together with the cost of quarters in Philadelphia.

The chair appointed under this resolution the following committee: F. W. Dawson, T. Stobo Farrow and E. B. Murray, which upon motion of the last named member of the committee was changed so as to consist of F. W. Dawson, T. Stobo Farrow and James A. Hoyt, The committee to prepare a history of the Press of the State were urged to use every effort to accomplish as much of the work assigned them as possible before the meeting in Spartanburg next May. The President was authorized to fir the hour for the next meeting, which takes place on the 10th of May, 1876, and also to fix the day and hour for the annual oration by Capt. F. W. Dawson, of the News and Courier. The Committee then adjourned.

Memorial to Congress. Below will be found a memorial, adlressed to the House of Representatives of the United States, which is signed by Hon. Wm. Henry Trescot, of Pendleton This memorial clearly sets forth the necessity and propriety of Congress refusing to grant representation to this Conressional District, on the ground of its illegal construction, and until it is properly and legally arranged. Mr. Tresco emphasized this point before the people set summer, in an address to the voters of the Third Congressional District, and he has undertaken the task of enlightening Congress upon the peculiar manipulation of the State Legislature for partizan purposes. His efforts deserve hearty commendation from every one interested in the preservation of law and order in this country, and we are gratified to know that he will be assisted in the work by patriotic citizens in every portion of the Third Congressional District, to say nothing of the moral support from other quarters. This question is certain to attract much attention when presented to Congress, and we have every confidence that the unauthorized and illegal construction of the Third District will be set saide, which will result in ordering a new election at no distant day :

To the Honorable the House of Representa-tives of the United States of America: This memorial of the undersigned, William Henry Trescot, a citizen of South Carelina, and a resident and voter South Carelina, and a resident and voter in the Third Congressional District of the said State, respectfully sheweth:

1. That by an act, approved _____, 1872, and entitled "an act for the apportionment of Representatives to Congress, among the several States, according to the ninth census," it was enacted by the Congress of the United States, "that from and after the 8rd day of March, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, the House of Representatives shall be com-posed of two hundred and eighty-three members, to be apportioned among the several States, in accordance with the provisions of this act; that is to say, * * * to the State of South Carolina, five. * * *"

2. That by the second section of said act, it was further enacted, "that in each State entitled under this law to more than one Representative, the number to which said State may be entitled in the Forty-Third and each subsequent Congress, shall be elected by Districts composed of contiguous territory, and containing as nearly as practicable an equal number of inhabitants, and equal in number to the representatives to which said State may be entitled in Congress, no one district electing more than one

representative."
3. That in pursuance of this act, the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina, upon the 3rd of March, 1874, representative." Carolina, upon the 3rd of March, 1874, passed an act entitled "an act to divide the State into five Congressional Districts," by which it enacted "that the State of South Carolina shall be, and the same is hereby, divided into five Congressional Districts, as follows, to wit: * *

and intentional violation of said act, the of educational experience and The Executive Committee of this body met in the parlor of the Columbia Hotels, in the city of Columbia, at 10 cclock on Wednesday morning, the 24th ult, in obedience to the call of the President of the Association, Col. J. A. Hoyt, editor the Association, Col. J. A. Hoyt, editor the Anderson Intelligence. The President of the South Carolina University of Richland (the capital of the country of Richland (the capital of the in many of our Country School Commissional in many of our Country School Commissional in the city of Richland (the capital of the in many of our Country School Commissional in the city of Richland (the capital of the in many of our Country School Commissional in the city of Richland (the capital of the in many of our Country School Commissional in the city of Richland (the capital of the in many of our Country School Commissional in the city of Richland (the capital of the in many of our Country School Commissional in the city of Richland (the capital of the in many of our Country School Commissional in the city of Richland (the capital of the in many of our Country School Country Schoo separated from them by counties forming portions of other Congressional Districts as will more clearly appear by the map

hereunto annexed.

trict is therefore illegally constituted and not entitled to representation.

6. The object of the act of Congress was to establish a sound and general oolicy by which the manipulation of Congressional representation in the interest of temporary and varying partisar politics should be forever and everywhere revented. If the State of South Caro lina is allowed to defeat this policy by contemptuous disregard of a plain and explicit law, no other State can be re-

5. That the Third Congressional Dis-

7. For this open violation of a supre law of the land by a legislative body, whose character and office should make them especially the guardians of law there is no remedy except through the interposition of your honorable body, whose authority has been denied, whose will has been disregarded, and whose patriotic policy has been defeated by this action of the Legislature of the State.

uired to obey it, and thus a wise and

8. And your memorialist therefor prays that your honorable body will, in the exercise of your undoubted constitu-tional power, and in discharge of your duty to the citizens of South Carolina, declare that the "Third Congressional District" of the State is not entitled to representation until it is duly constituted according to the requirements of the act of Congress above recited.

The Governor's Message.

We publish in this issue the Governor essage in full, except so far as it relates to the reports of other State officers It is a well prepared, and, in many respects, an excellent paper, showing much good sense on the part of the Governor and containing more of the fine assurances of the integrity of his purpose of reform to which he is so fond of giving utterance. There are many things in it o commend, but at the same time there is much in it which we condemn. His communications on the failure of Solomon's bank are quite unsatisfactory. He was one of the board who made these deposits, and there is no satisfactory resson for making them. He knew the bank to be in a critical condition from the statements made by Treasurer Cardozo last winter, and ought to have informed the people why he risked their money in this bank, when it was commonly talked upon the streets of Columbis that its condition was not sound. Some people have not forgotten the Governor's opportune absence at the time of the collapse of this institution. and if he has any facts in his possession in reference thereto, it is due to himself as well as to the people that he should make them public. He has chosen, however, to remain silent, saying he might communicate further information regarding it hereafter.

The message speaks thus of the Secre

tary of State's report: I call attention, with approval, to the remarks of the Secretary of State, respecting the recent State census. It is a matter of deep regret that any results of this census should appear untrustworthy. But the total population of the State, according to the census is not at 923 447. a result which will not bear examination The Secretary of State having discussed this subject with so much candor and justice, I forbear to do more than to call attention to his temarks.

The industrial statistics furnished by this census may, so far as I am informed, be regarded as reasonably accurate; and these statistics will be found to be most interesting and valuable. I note a few interesting and valuable. I note a few of these statistics here, premising that, in giving the cropa produced by the colored population, only the crops owned and produced by the colored population, independently, and of their own right, are included; all crops or parts of crops produced by colored laborers working for a share of the crops being credited entirely to the employer. Whole number of acres under cultivation, 2,070,441; by colored, 459,895; by white, 1,680,546. Whole number of acres of cotton planted, 318,197; by colored, 196,784; by Whole number of acres of cotton pianted, 318,197; by colored, 196,784; by white, 621,418. Whole number of pounds of long staple cotton produced, 1,821,989; by colored, 1,177,732; by white 664,257. Whole number of pounds of short staple cotton produced, 189,939,459; by colored, 27,153,871; by white, 112,885,587. Whole number of acres of series o 459; by colored, 27,153,571; by white, 112,885,587. Whole number of acres of rice planted, 42,013; by colored 10,459; by white, 30,554. Whole number of bushels of rice produced, 897,146; by colored, 176,794; by white, 720,952. Whole number of horses, 49,069; by colored, 10,431; by white, 88,638. Whole number of nules 50,018; by colored 10,431; by wolfe, 88,638. number of mules, 50,013; by colored, 10,244; by white, 39,769. Whole numof barrels of rosin produced, 343,146 by colored, 27,357; by white, 315,789. Whole number of gallons of turpentine produced, 3,421,262; by colored, 211,190; by white, 3,210,072.

We are surprised to hear Governor

Chamberlain complaining of an inaccurate census return, for he is pertainly re sponsible for any defects in it. The census was taken by his appointees, and if he had selected proper persons throughout the State he would no doubt have secured a correct census. If anything is Year. wrong the people must hold him chiefly responsible for it. We do not see how any more confidence can be put in the report of products than in the census itself, for if one is proven to be wrong it is probable the other is likewise wrong.

The message presents the following summary from the report of the Superintendent of Education:

The seventh annual report of the Su perintendent of Education will be found to convey important information con-cerning the common schools of the State. The school population of the State, consisting of youths from 6 to 16 years of age, amounts to 239,264, of which 85,566 are white, and 153,698 colored, showing an increase since 1873 of 9,162.

The present number of free common schools is 2,580, an increase since the last year of 227. The present actual school attendance of both sexes is 110,416, of which 47,001 are white which 47,001 are white, and 63,415 colored, an increase since the last year of 5,678.

The whole number of teachers em ployed is 2,855, of whom 1,876 are white, and 979 colored, an increase since the last year of 288. The average monthly wages of teachers is \$31.64 for males, and \$29.21 for females. The average length of the last school year was 41 months. The number of common school house

in the State is 2,347, an increase during the last year of 119.

The Superintendent of Education es timates the amount of money necessary to keep our free common schools open riod of six months each at \$700. 000, or \$100,000 per month. The length of the actual school year, now 4½ months should be increased to at least six months. bill will show which of these opinions is Three causes still retard the efficiency | correct.

tiguous territory," but that in palpable of our common schools; first, the want

versity he says:

The condition of this institution has been improved during the past year. Owing to circumstances which are well understood, the University under its present auspices, has been obliged virtu-ally to begin a new life. An absolutely high standard of scholarship and discipline cannot be expected immediately. I do not hesitate, however, to say that think the University is now doing a good work and deserves the support of the State. I regret that its benefits cannot e greater and more widely diffused, but can never bring myself to regard with disfavor or neglect even the smallest beginnings of the educational interests of the State. During the past year the courses of study have been re-arranged and extended, and now comprise two quadrennial cour s: an academical course, corresponding to the usual courses pursued in American colleges by candi-dates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and a course in which French and Ger-man are substituted for Greek and Latin. A special course is also provided for students who have not the time or means to spend four years in the University.

The whole number of students for the

year ending October 31, 1875, was as fol lows: In the Preparatory Department, 102; in Law, 20; in Medicine, 2; in the Academical Schools, 107. Total, 238.

State Scholarships have been awarded to 91 students, fifteen of whom have since vacated their scholarships. The present Freshman Class contains 61 students, 22 of whom are pursuing the full classica

I think some changes in the presen conduct of the University may be effect ed which will diminish its expenses and increase its efficiency. I therefore recommend that the attention of the General Assembly be directed to this subject, and I will lay before your proper Committee my views in detail.

These remarks of the Governor ar only intended to cultivate favor with the colored people, and should not be overlooked by the white people of the State. He deliberately advocates a mixture o races in the colleges of our State, and calls it a progress in our educational interests. Our people will not appreciate these remarks of the Governor. They should secure for him the condemnation of all decent white persons in South Carolina.

Proceeding to notice the condition of the Asylum he says:

I take pleasure in saying that, in my judgment, the officers of that institution have accomplished all that could be accomplished in its management, with the many disadvantages which con tinue to embarrass all our public institu tions. Foremost among these disadvan-tages is the invariable deficiency in the funds available to meet the appropriation for its support, and consequent necessity of supporting the institution for a large part of the year upon credit.

With the funds at their command the

officers of the Asylum have done more than could have been expected, and the results indicate how much more might be accomplished under favorable condi-

A summary statement of the financial results of the year is as follows: Expenses for fiscal year 1874-75, \$65,657.24; outstanding liabilities prior to last fiscal year, \$67,641.85. Total \$119,299.09. Of this total \$70,285 has been paid during the last fiscal year. Balance remaining unpaid, \$48,014.07. Deduct from this sum \$14,500 of Compateller's warrants this census should appear untrustworthy. But the total population of the State, according to the census, is put at 923,447, a reported increase over the result of the United States census of 1870 of 216,341, a result which will not bear examination. in one year. I know no more gratifying result in any department of the public service. This result has been reached only by enforcing rigid economy to a de-gree which impairs the usefulness of the institution, but it furnishes an example which should command the thanks of all

our-people. For the future the Asylum greatly needs a more liberal support; the female department is now over crowded; improvements and repairs of various kinds are needed; the roof of the male depart-

are needed; the roof of the male department, especially, is in need of immediate repairs; and the new Asylum building should be greatly enlarged.

I concur fully in the views of the Board of Regents and the Superintendent respecting the past indebtedness of the Asylum. It is perhaps the most meritorious portion of our floating indebtedness, and should certainly be provided for without further delay. without further delay.

A Plea for Organization.

Our exchanges, who fear the results of

organization, should ponder over the subjoined information from Mississippi, If the Democrats of that State could change

a vote of 21,400 Republican majority in 1873 to 81.144 Democratic majority in 1875, is it by any means impossible for us to carry this State by the same effort? This is a summary of the elections in Mississippi. The majority, as figured by the Aberdeen Examiner, gives the following totals for sixty counties: Total vcte......143,618

Hemmi-gsway, Dem..... 87,381 Buchanan, Rep...... 56,237

Democratic majority... 31,144 The remaining fourteen counties which have been heard from unofficially will nearly balance each other, leaving the majority about as it now stands.

The following is the vote of Mississipp

47,191 52,904 129,107 127,21181,916 ..74.307 1875 Rep. Dem. Sixty counties 56,237 87,881 Total 149,618

Treasurer Jones, of Georgia, has for feited his office by not filing a bond with the additional security required within the specified time. His administration has been a decided failure, as he has dopleted the State finances by paying \$150,-000 twice. This leaves the State without a Treasurer, and of course there is much speculation as to who will succeed to the

Ex-Governor James E. English has been appointed by the Governor of Connecticut to represent that State in the United States Senate in the place of Senator Ferry. Mr. English is highly spoken of as a man of ability and integrity, whose appointment gives very general satisfaction to both political parties of the State.

The House sustained unanimously the Governor's veto message. This is a favorable indication if the action was sincere, but it is feared by many that it is only intended for a cloak to cover up the designs of the corruptionists until they have time to organize their forces for a battle with the Governor. The

EXHIBIT OF REAL ESTATE IN ANDERSON COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	REAL ESTATE NOT IN CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES.											IN TO	IN TOWNS and VILLAGES.				
	Arable or Plow Lands.		Meadow or Pasture Land.		Wood, Uncultivated, or Marsh Lands.		Total.		Buildings.		Total val- ue of Real Estate not in incor- porated towns and villages.	Lots.	Bu	ildings.	Total val- ue real es- tate in towns and villages.	Total value all Taxable Real Estate.	Total value of all Taxable Property
	Acres.	Value.	Acres.	Value.	Acres.	Value.	Acres.	Value.	No	Value	Dollars.	Not Valu	e No.	Value.	Dollars.	Dollars,	Dollars
Anderson. Belton. Broadway. Broadway. Brushy Creek. Centreville. Dark Corner. Garvin. Hall. Honewell. Martin. Pendleton. Rock. Mills. Savannah. Varennes. Williamston. Additional of 1874.	450 5753 6150 7852 5981 4883 7596 7384 5558 8194 5460 7262 6438 3624 5417 5736 5930 930	\$4820 44535 49410 61369 49427 37358 51268 57228 44248 52633 45010 53310 50736 27319 44235 50003 44012 6573	130 18593 14212 15578 11045 11725 10687 16347 12412 18161 13274 14767 13919 8840 13576 14664 14361	\$890 36297 44638 33097 29577 26395 22936 37644 30857 32837 59454 30650 47432 31831 21441 34649 39574 30457	367 5684 6084 11028 9593 7302 12249 11097 6733 6840 5979 5700 14621 7976 8858 8217 8348 1465	\$5620 41191 49556 75162 70615 45818 63031 77403 43950 42573 45197 40033 85662 46075 62082 58175 51166 10852	927 25030 26446 34458 26619 28910 30532 34828 24703 33295 24713 27719 34976 20440 27851 28617 28617 28637	\$11330 122023 143804 169628 149619 109571 137235 172175 121035 154660 120857 141435 168229 94835 140966 147752 125625 25290		\$400 11768 6625 5985 13695 5700 10300 9625 6450 6275 6175 9250 38122 4950 9675 14010 2100 5700	\$11730 133789 150229 175613 163314 115271 147535 181800 127485 162935 127032 150685 206351 127725 1507641 161762 1277725 30690	9 144 24 25 95 170	0 28 5 6 6 19 5 97	1250 8550	\$272037 22690 2745 11090 59865 39807 10800	\$283767' 156479 150229 175613 163314 115271 150280 181800 127485 174025 127032 150685 266218 99785 150641 161762 41790	\$6494 2468 2159 2031 2259 2259 2250 1876 2291 2535 2640 1906 2211 4549 268 2378 268 2378 268 268 268 268 268 268 268 268 268 26

Columbia Correspondence. COLUMBIA, Nov. 29.

The Legislature has again, amidst fears, hopes and uncertainties on the part of the people, met in annual session.

With few exceptions the members were promptly in their seats on the first day. There were some new faces in the hall, and some familiar faces were missingsome of these last we are certain will never come back. Whether this fact will be deplored by the people generally, I leave each one to answer for himself; but the ruling faction seems to think that the feeling of grief at the demise of one member, at least, is universal, as the Speaker has appointed one of the most prominent Conservatives, to help grieve over his loss in the way of resolutions. Gen. Wallace, of Union, was appointed on the Committee to prepare resolutions of condolence at the death of Joe. Crews. A very large number of bills and notices of bills have been submitted to the

House for consideration. From their number, it would appear that an entire revision of the Code had been determined upon. Whether this would be a benefit or not, I am unable to say. But this plethors of bills and notices of bills need cause no alarm, as it is a common expedient resorted to by many members to get their names in the papers, and to curry favor with constituents at home, Some men wish to appear to advocate what is popular with friends at home; but it is sometimes amusing to see how little effort is exerted to accomplish the very measures which they pretend to to give at this time any definite information on any of the bills now up before

the House. Since the adjournment of the Assem bly last Spring, that portion of the Republican party here in Columbia has added a great deal to the history of South Carolina; but of course this history has not been made public. If it were published, it would no doubt expose a hideous mass of chicanery and corruption. As this history (unwritten) forms a link in the general plan under which the Republicans have been and are still to act, and by recent combinations at home, sisting state.

The House to-day (Monday) refused to ass the bill punishing persons for buying stolen cotton, tho' they might know at the time that it was stolen. If the Legislature continues to refuse to pass proper laws for the protection of individual rights, solely on the ground that some cotton thief may thereby be punished, the farmers must take the matter into their own hands and protect themselves. The action of the Radicals on this measure, in refusing to amend the law so as to reach criminals, is sufficient to damn the party in the eyes of all honest men, and I would suggest that it be remembered against them at the next election.

Immediately on the heels of the House's refusal to pass the above bill, it adopted laudatory resolutions in honor of Joe. Crews. The resolutions declared that he was an honest and upright man, &c., and that he was killed on account of his political sentiments. The Conservatives, of course, did not vote ves.

The new tax bill was laid upon the members' desks to-day. It provides for levy of 101 mills for State, and 3 mills for County purposes. You will observe that there is little difference between the present bill and the one the Governor vetoed; yet this new bill was prepared by the Governor. When we see these fellows down here getting rich and living in magnificence upon the hard earnings of the people, and when it is known how hard it will be for many of them to barely subsist during the coming winter, owing to the failure of prices and crops, and when we see the Legislature refuse to pass such measures as will protect the little they may make, and at the same time pass—or endeavor to pass—measure depriving the whites of rights enjoyed by every people on the globe similarly situated, is it a wonder that a man can's become reconciled to such a fate? Reconciled! The thing is simply impossi-

While the elections in the North have encouraged the Radicals, the election in Mississippi has encouraged the Conservatives equally as well. It is time for the State and for Anderson County to wake up. Our people have been fed on rights are being taken away.

Opinions of the Press. New York World: In view of the

fact that we are to have the State redistricted this winter, every little piece of information in regard to gerrymandering will be appropriate. The Washington correspondent of The World furnishes an account of the boldes: stroke of work in that line that has yet been ventured upon. When the State of South Carolina was divided into Congressional divided. on. When the State of South Carolina was divided into Congressional districts, under the Apportionment act of March 3, 1873, the Legislature in order to preserve an unbroken Radical delegation constructed the Third District in the most structed the Third District in the most marrelous fashion. They selected the counties of Newberry, Abbeville, Laurens, Anderson, Oconee and Pickens for the main part of the district, and then flung in Richland, a county twenty miles away, as a make-weight, so that the map of the district looks like an old-fashioned map of Prussia. The ingenious gentlemen who arranged the political divisions of the State in this way did so in direct violation of the provisors of the bill under lation of the provisons of the bill under which they acted. The law expressly declared that the districts should be "composed of contiguous territory, and containing as nearly as practicable an equal number of inhabitants," It is clear that the Third District of South Carolina is not entitled to representation under these provisions. For the sake of political honesty the word "contiguous" ought to be strictly interpreted. The most

wonderful gerrymander ever made, per-haps, was that devised by Senator Mor-ton and put into operation in the redis-tricting of Indiana after the last appoint ment. The districts are twisted right and left, darting corners here and there like crooked lightning; but although held together in some instances by very slender articulations, the parts of each district are still in one sense contiguous. Morton's perverted ingenuity contrived districts so admirably designed to defeat the purposes of the law that several Western papers published maps of them as political curiosities; but it remained for the South Carolina statesmen to consider outlying counties distant a score of miles

- Marion Merchant and Farmer: We have heretofore given our views upon the situation and defined our policy, and now repeat, that organization or reorganization of the Democratic-Conservative party of South Carolina, in a proper manner and at an early day, is not only desirable, but that it is indispensable to should originate with the people; that all differences of opinion should be set-tled in a State Convention, after mature deliberation and discussion by the deleconvention no discussion of any ulterior convention no discussion of any literior design or policy is appropriate or advisable. A majority must rule; and the weight of argument will govern, whether it emanates from the up country, the low country or the middle country. Our interests are one. What is good for Charleston is good for Greenville; and what is good for them is profitable for the whole State. Let us come together and take counsel from each other, and settle our disputes by an organization strong, determined and effective, ready to receive the assistance of all lovers of honest and good government, to unite with those who favor a reform of the abuses and frauds practiced in the name of the State; or, if needs be, to determine, as Mississippi did, to succeed at all hazards.

Georgetown Times, on the pardon of blin Walker: What has the News and Courier to say about this turn given by Governor Chamberlain to the great ob-ject of reform? Does that paper believe ject of reform? Does that paper believe in the wisdom, policy and expediency of pardoning a forger and a public thief, who was convicted by his own color, because a county officer and a circuit judge, in view of a near approaching election, pretend to have found out an excuse for his guilt? The pardoning power has never before been so dangerously abused as in this instance, where a convict has. as in this instance, where a convict has, by the stroke of a pen, been vaulted from a convict's cell into a seat in the Senate publicans have been and are still to act, it becomes necessary to thoroughly understand it to be able to draw correct conclusions as to the meaning of the other parts of the play. But it is dropping out by degrees, and we hope to be able before very long to put it all together for the benefit of your readers. This much I can say, however, the Radicals have inaugurated their campaign for 1876; and encouraged by the elections at the North, and by recent combinations at home,

bribe. There is no language to describe the infamous degradation of such charac-ters. Somebody has even said that "the devil is not so black as he has been paintdevil is not so black as he has been painted;" but any man, undertaking to represent the people in any capacity, from the President up to a constable or a juror, who leaves the path of duty for the sake of filthy lucre, is blacker far than he can ever be painted! If the State or County Officials like their cash too well to pay a debt; or if their faith in the mighty dollar is strong enough to cause them either to offer or accept a bribe, they illustrate, in their own ignoble persons, the full meaning of the inspired Apostle, who tells us that "the love of money is the root of all evil." Prior to reconstruction, bribery was unknown in South Carolina. It is a trick introduced by the Radicals—in short, one of their great moral ideas. May the Lord help us in His own good time!

His own good time!

— Barnwell Sentine!, The colored people must be made to understand that ple must be made to understand that there must be no middle-men to conduct affairs between them and the white people of the State, if substantial prosperity be the objective point of their aspirations. Sooner or later they will compreher that there is no more necessity for the middle-men, politically, than there is no them in making contracts to work with their white fellow-citizens—and the sooner they learn this essential fact the better

their white fellow-citizens—and the soon-er they learn this essential fact the better will it be for all parties. During ten years of the bitterest warfare between the two races in this State, no colored man can point to a single right, privilege or advantage wrested from the higher race and secured to his own more than they started with in 1865; while on the other hand there are innumerable instan-ces of loss injury, discomfort and actual ces of loss; injury, discomfort and actual wrong to which colored people have been wrong to which colored people have been subjected through following the mischievous guidance of the carpet-bag adventurer, and the mean native political bastard. Let the colored taxpayers begin now to ponder the situation, and if they would win more between sunrise and sunset of a single day next fall than they have been able to achieve in ten years past, let them now write on their banners, "Down with the political middle-men." - Charleston News and Courier: We

would not have the Democratic majority in the House of Representatives follow the example of the Radicals, and seat Gen. McGowan because his opponent, Hoge, is a Radical. Gen. McGowan does not claim the seat; for there was not, and could not be a lawful election in the so-called District. What is asked is that the Democrats will if they find the facts to be as we say declare the election would the Democrats will if they find the facts to be as we say, declare the election void, and leave the people free to elect a Congressman whenever the District shall be lawfully made up and "composed of contiguous territory." This course may leave the people of some parts of the State without a Congressman, but it will not deprive the Conservatives of a Representative, for Hoge is not, and could not be, their Representative. What we want is a ried construction of the law. By that their Representative. What we want is a rigid construction of the law. By that the people will be bound. And that rigid construction of the law, as we understa it, will force a Democratic Congress declare that there was no lawful election in the so-called Third District, and that therefore, neither Hoge nor McGowan has any claim to the seat.

nas any ciaim to the seat.

— Columbia Register: We can never whip the devil by making compromises with him; we must fight him "tooth and toe nail," for if we give him an inch he will take an ell. And in this respect the ruling party in South Carolina has never done discredit to its parentage. This party must be overthrown, and the honest, intelligent and educated classes of est, intelligent and educated classes of the people must choose the incumbents of the various public offices, before we can have a respectable government. We may make laws on paper ever so stringent, in terms ever so explicit, but the ultimate security for obedience to their provisions and for the punishment of disobedience, must be the will of the disobedience, must be the will of the people as expressed at the ballot box. That expression will always correspond to the character of those from whom it emanates, and so long as those who now compose the Republican party keep the control there, public officers will steal, judges and prosecuting officers will negudges and prosecuting officers will neg-ect to bring the offenders to punishment And yet these same men, or others of like character, will be elected and re-elected to office at each succeeding elec-

- A Building and Loan Association about to be organized in Camden.

The New York Tribune says up-town property in New York will not sell for fifproperty in New York will not sell for fif-ty per cent. of its original cost.

— The jail of Oconee County has now only two imnates—one for burglary and the other for disturbing a religious meeting.

— Mrs. J. E. B. Stuart, the widow of General Stuart, of Virginia, is now the man-ager of the Southern Female College at Richmond.

— General Roger A. Pryor has been cho sen to deliver the annual address before the Washington and Lee (Virginia) University literary societies next June.

— Four hundred out of five hundred and

ive prisoners in the Jeffersonville (Ind.) penitentiary are hired out on contract for a sum aggregating \$250 per day.

— Hon. A. H. Stephens says he has little hope of getting to Washington when Congress meets, as he is so feeble. His friends are said to be disturbed by his condition.

— Ex-Gov. C. C. Washburn, of Wisconsin, is said to own the largest flour mill in America. It is seven stories high, cost \$300,000, and turns out 1,000 baxrels of flour a

day.

— The Ozar of Russia has just given a young Jew named Frehmann a commission in the Russian army. Frehmann is the first Jew who has ever attained the position

first Jew who has ever attained the position of Russian officer.

— The only living descendant of George D. Prentice is a grandson, fourteen years of age, who bears the same name. He is now canvassing the South for his grandfather's forthcoming book of poems.

— Gen. Hawley, president of the Centennial board, has writtten a letter in which it is distinctly stated that it is not intended to open the Centennial Exposition on Sunday. The rules adopted early in 1874 provided for this quite positively, and have never been chariged.

changed.

Major D. R. Duncan, the President has succeeded in procuring from the authorities of North Carolina convicts from

the penitentiary to work upon the Spartan-burg and Asheville Railroad. They are al-ready at work grading the North Carolina portion.

— Gov. Taylor, of Wisconsin who came within 843 votes of an election, threatens to contest the recent election on the ground that he has been defeated by fraudulent voting. Large numbers of noble red men helped swell the Republican vote in the northwestern counties.

swell the Republican vote in the northwestern counties.

— The vote cast in Ohio in October was 595,000. The vote in New York in November was 756,006, against 782,485 in 1874. There was a large silent vote in New York, which will come out next year, while the vote of Ohio was a full one. In New York, filden had 50,317 majority in 1874. The Democratic majority this year was 15,480.

— The effort to reorganize the Republican party of Virginia by a fusion with Independent Conservatives has proved a failure. It is said by prominent Republicans of that State that the Republican party as an organization has no part in this movement, and that there are but twenty men in the entire State (outside of the small cotorie who proposed it) who give it their sanction.

— The Ladies' South Carolina Monumental Association estimate that four thousand dollars will be required to pay some back indebtedness of the Association and to erect the shaft which now lies in Columbia. The base of the monument is already laid. In the subscription to this, needed amount

their policy will not be such as will suffer the white people of the State to remain any longer in a passive and unremain and unremain and unremain and unremain and unremain and unremain and unrem cents. Several other counties have contected their quota, and Sumter is moving actively to complete her subscription.

— The report of the Secretary of the National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry shows that 24,290 charters or dispensation.

and been granted to subordinate granges up to September 50th. Nearly 400 granges have been disbanded, and about 3,000 are delinqubeen disbanded, and about 3,000 are defined, ent in the payment of dues, which leaves in operation say 20,890 granges. The membership of granges varies all the way from 25 to 250 each. Giving each grange a membership of 100 would make a total membership of 2,088,000. It is doubtful, however, the content of the property of the expected of the membership reaches.

To the Granges of Anderson County On the 29th day of May the Granges of the County, by their representatives, met at Anderson C. H., and in accordance with provisions of National Constitution held a preliminary meeting, and organzed a Pomona Grange. The Master elect was ordered, as soon as the charter and other requisite matter was obtained, o appoint some suitable day, and call neeting of the delegates for the purpose of completing the organization. The harter, after many delays, has at length een received. Now, in accordance with nstructions, I appoint Saturday, the first

day of January, as the day of meeting.

Masters, 'Past Masters, their wives, if Matrons, and three delegates, (male or emale,) from each Grange are entitled to become members. The delegates must sach be provided with certificates, under eal, of their respective Granges, or they annot be admitted. As the December elections will have

taken place before the day of meeting, a new election for officers will be necessay. It is, therefore, hoped a full attendnce will be present. The fifth degree will be conferred, the of for which will be one dollar.

R. W. SIMPSON, Master Elect.

FRUIT TREES.

A LL persons having ordered Fruit Trees, Vines, Plants, &c., of J. Lindley & Sons' Nurseries, Greensboro, N. C., will please call on the agents at Maj. A. R. Broyles', Anderson C. H., and get them at S. H. & J. M. HAMPTON, Agents.

Valuable Property for Sale OFFER at private sale my RESIDENCE A and LOT, situate within the limits of the Town of Anderson. The house is large and commodious, in a good state of preservation, with the necessary outbuildings, and about thirty-six acres of land attached. MRS. E. M. BUCKER

PIANOS! AUCTION! AUCTION! PIANOS.

WILL sell to highest bidder, two second-hand Pianos, on Saleday next, De-cember 6, 1875. May be bought before sale. Sold to make room for new ones. F. C. v. BORSTEL.

Dec 2, 1875

NTATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA. By W. W. Humphreys, Esq., Pro. Judge WHEREAS, E. D. Pruiett has made sult to me to grant him letters of Administration on the Estate and effects of C. H. Pruiett, deceased.

These are therefore to cite and admon-ish all kindred and creditors of the said O. H. Pruiett, deceased, to be and ap-pear before me in Court of Probate, to be held at Anderson Court House, on Friday, December 17, 1875, after publica-tion hereof, to shew cause, if any they have, why the said administration should not be granted. Given under my hand, this 27th day of November, 1875. W. W. HUMPHREYS, J. P.

PAY

A T ONCE the Medical Accounts of Dr. O. R. HORTON, in my hands for collection, or suit will be entered.

WARREN D. WILKES. Dec 2, 1875

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE. In the District Court of the United State for the Western District of S. Carolina. In the matter of B. A. McALISTER, Bank-

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.-The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of B. A. McAlister, of the County of Anderson, and State of South Carolina, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Count of said District.

JAMES H. McCOMNELL. Nov 30, 1875

MONEY MUST COME.

A LL persons indebted to us, either by Note or Account, must settle up by the FIFTEENTH DECEMBER next. Take due notice, and govern yourselves J. N. SUTHERLAND & CO.,

Dec 2, 1875

TAKE NOTICE.

THE FIRST NOVEMBER HAS PASSED,

AND yet very many persons who had promised to pay me by that time have

It is impossible for me to carry on my business without money, and therefore I

CERTAINLY SUE ALL

Who do not come forward and pay up at

To those who have allowed their Notes and Accounts to run for several years. (and especially those who have failed to heed the warnings sent them.) I have merely to say that they can live in DAI-LY EXPECTATION of a call from an Officer of the Law, for he will soon come.

To those who have come forward and paid their indebtedness, I tender my thanks, and request a continuance of the pleasant business relations which have always existed between us, assuring them that I shall spare no effort to sell Goods to their satisfaction. On hand, I have

EVERY VARIETY

MERCHANDIZE. WHICH I WILL

SELL VERY CHEAP.

AT THE EMPORIUM

FASHION

The LADIES will find

NEW GOODS

Of the latest pattern,

and can have their DRESSES MADE,

or HATS TRIMMED in the most fashonable styles. Be sure to give me a call.

C. A. REED. Dec 2, 1875

Ladies' Hats. A FINE assortment of Ladies' Hats-prices marked down to suit the times. La-dies, give us a call. We charge nothing for showing goods.

TOWERS & BROYLES.